

COMPLETE CLAIM SET

1. (Previously Presented) A computer-implemented method of reconstructing a regular 3D model by feature-line segmentation, comprising using a computer to perform the steps of:

- (a) inputting original 3D model data;
- (b) drawing 3D feature-lines according to the original 3D model data and user requirements;
- (c) converting the 3D feature-lines into continuing 3D threads, wherein the 3D threads are composed of connection joints, connection lines, and loops, wherein the connection joints are intersection points of the 3D feature-lines, the connection lines are the 3D feature-lines between two connection joints, and the loops are closed zones constructed by the connection lines;
- (d) determining a number of sample points on each connection line, adding or deleting the loops from the user, and outputting the 3D threads;
- (e) producing a regular triangular grid sample model according to the continuing 3D threads;
- (f) projecting the regular triangular grid sample model into the original 3D model to produce a reconstructed 3D model; and
- (g) redetermining the number of the sample points on each connection line, readding or redeleting the loops, and repeating steps (e) and (f) if the reconstructed 3D

model does not satisfy resolution requirements from the user, and outputting the reconstructed 3D model if the reconstructed 3D model satisfies the resolution requirements,

wherein the sample points for the reconstructed 3D model are located on the connection lines despite of the number of the sample points.

2. (Original) The computer-implemented method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the 3D feature-lines in step (b) are based on the exterior appearance and structure of the original 3D model.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Previously Presented) The computer-implemented method as claimed in claim 1, wherein step (e) further comprises the steps of:

constructing regular triangular grids in each loop according to the sample points of each connection line in step (d); and

combining the closed regular triangular grids of the loops as the regular triangular grid sample model.

5. (Previously Presented) A computer-implemented method of reconstructing a regular 3D model by feature-line segmentation, comprising using a computer to perform the steps of:

inputting original 3D model data;

drawing 3D feature-lines according to the original 3D model data and user requirements;

converting the 3D feature-lines into continuing 3D threads, wherein the 3D threads are composed of connection joints, connection lines, and loops, wherein the connection joints are intersection points of the 3D feature-lines, the connection lines are the 3D feature-lines between two connection joints, and the loops are closed zones constructed by the connection lines;

determining a number of sample points on each connection line, adding or deleting the loops, and outputting the 3D threads;

producing a regular triangular grid sample model according to the 3D threads;

projecting the regular triangular grid sample model into the original 3D model to produce a reconstructed 3D model;

outputting the reconstructed 3D model,

wherein the sample points for the reconstructed 3D model are located on the connection line despite of the number of the sample points.

6. (Original) The computer-implemented method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the 3D feature-lines in the build step are based on the exterior appearance and structure of the original 3D model.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Previously Presented) The computer-implemented method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the producing step further comprises the steps of:

constructing regular triangular grids in each loop according to the sample points of each connection line in the determination step; and

combining the closed regular triangular grids of the loops as the regular triangular grid sample model.